



# Hinchinbrook wild river declaration 2007 explanatory notes

February 2007



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*Front cover photo courtesy of Ian Baker, Department of Natural Resources and Water.*

## Contents

<b>February 2007</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Part 1 – Preliminary</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1 Short title .....	1
2 Commencement.....	1
3 Definitions.....	1
<b>Part 2 – Areas to which the declaration applies</b> .....	<b>2</b>
4 Wild river features .....	2
5 Areas .....	2
<b>Part 3 – Taking of natural resources</b> .....	<b>3</b>
6 Taking of natural resources.....	3
7 Water to which this part applies .....	3
8 Limitation on taking overland flow water .....	3
9 Take of water by existing overland flow works authorised.....	3
10 Granting, reserving and dealing with unallocated water .....	4
11 Quarry material allocations .....	4
<b>Part 4 – Regulating activities</b> .....	<b>4</b>
12 Carrying out of activities .....	4
<i>Division 1 Carrying out water works</i> .....	<i>6</i>
13 Taking of overland flow water .....	6
14 Interfering with overland flow water.....	7
<i>Division 2 – In-stream works and activities</i> .....	<i>8</i>
15 Destroy vegetation, excavate or place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring .....	8
16 Waterway barriers .....	8
17 Works in declared fish habitat areas .....	8
18 Riverine quarry material extraction .....	9
<i>Division 3 – Activities in tidal areas</i> .....	<i>9</i>
19 Remove, damage or destroy marine plants .....	9
20 Works in a coastal management district .....	10
<i>Division 4 Other activities</i> .....	<i>10</i>
21 Commercial fishing.....	10
22 Native vegetation clearing.....	10
23 Environmentally relevant activities .....	11
24 Residential, commercial or industrial development.....	12
<b>Schedule 1 – Wild river features</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Schedule 2 – Areas</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Schedule 3 – Setbacks and slopes</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Schedule 4 – Dictionary</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix 1 – Other wild river requirements</b> .....	<b>14</b>

## Introduction

These explanatory notes provide a ‘plain English’ description of the *Hinchinbrook Wild River Declaration 2007*. They aim to assist a reader’s interpretation of the declaration. These notes do not replace or override the declaration, which is a statutory instrument under the *Wild Rivers Act 2005* (the Wild Rivers Act).

For ease of use, the numbering of these notes corresponds to that used in the declaration.

Note: The declaration does not cover all development and resource issues that are regulated under the wild rivers framework. Some issues are dealt with directly by an Act, without reference to the declaration, for example, fish stocking. Appendix 1 of these notes describes these additional requirements in detail.

Also the declaration does not mention matters that are prohibited by an Act, for example, that aquaculture cannot occur within the high preservation area. The declaration is focused on activities that can occur and outlines any wild river constraints on those activities. These notes explain prohibitions as well as wild river constraints.

The purpose of the declaration is to manage future development activity and resource use in the wild river area in order to preserve the wild river’s natural values. Broadly, these natural values are:

- hydrological processes (unimpeded runoff, stream flow, floodplain flow, aquifer recharge and spring discharge);
- geomorphic processes (unimpaired movement of sediments along the river system resulting in stable bed and banks and sediment delivery to estuaries, floodplains and downstream reaches);
- water quality (of sufficient physical, chemical and biological quality to meet human and ecological needs);
- riparian function (intact riparian trees, shrubs and sedges to protect stream banks and to provide food and habitat for native animals); and
- wildlife corridor function (continuous areas of natural habitat within and along the river system to allow native fauna to migrate within their natural ranges).

## Part 1 – Preliminary

### *1 Short title*

This section states the name of the declaration.

### *2 Commencement*

The declaration commenced on 28 February 2007.

### *3 Definitions*

The dictionary in schedule 4 of the declaration defines particular words used in the declaration.

## Part 2 – Areas to which the declaration applies

### 4 *Wild river features*

The main features of the Hinchinbrook Wild River Area ('the wild river area') are the wild rivers themselves and certain special features. These are shown on the map in schedule 1 of the declaration.

#### *Wild rivers*

The wild rivers are Boyd's Creek, North Zoe Creek and Freshwater Creek. These rivers provide the important hydrologic, geomorphic and wildlife movement linkages between the island, estuaries and the sea.

#### *Special features*

Special features are off-stream areas that have strong hydrologic connections to the river system and play a significant role in maintaining the natural values. The special features of the wild river area are the:

- Hinchinbrook Channel Wetlands;
- Missionary Bay Wetlands; and
- Zoe Bay Wetlands.

These mangroves and wetlands are connected to the wild rivers through wet season flows. They are important for maintaining natural geomorphic processes and water quality by stabilising stream beds and banks and filtering pollutants. They also provide important wildlife corridors for native fauna and fish moving from mangroves habitats to freshwater stream reaches.

### 5 *Areas*

The wild river area is made up of the Hinchinbrook Island basin and is drained by a number of coastal draining streams. The coastal boundary of the area is based on the Hinchinbrook Island National Park tenure boundary that covers the island.

Different areas are identified in the wild river area for management purposes. These management areas are:

- high preservation area;
- preservation area; and
- floodplain management area.

There is no subartesian management area, designated urban area or nominated waterways for the wild river area.

The map in schedule 2 of the declaration shows the wild river area and its management areas. The exact location of the boundary of the areas is held in digital electronic form by the department and may be inspected at the department's offices, or downloaded from the Information Queensland website <[www.information.qld.gov.au](http://www.information.qld.gov.au)>.

#### *High preservation area*

The high preservation area (HPA) is generally based on a one kilometre wide buffer each side of, and including, the wild rivers and their major tributaries. The HPA also covers the areas of the special features. As future developments within the HPA would have the most

immediate and significant impact on natural values, the most stringent wild river constraints apply to new development activities in this area.

#### *Preservation area*

The preservation area (PA) makes up the remainder of the wild river area outside of the HPA. As future developments in the PA would have indirect impacts on natural values, some wild river constraints apply in the PA.

#### *Floodplain management area*

The floodplain management area (FMA) is strongly connected to the river system through over-bank and flood channel flows during floods. As future developments in the FMA could have significant impact on floodplain processes that are important to natural values, some wild river constraints on taking or interfering with overland flow water apply in the area.

## **Part 3 – Taking of natural resources**

### **6      *Taking of natural resources***

Sections 7-11 of the declaration outline requirements that will apply to people wanting to take water and quarry material in the wild river area. These constraints do not apply to licences, allocations, notices and permits (to take these types of resources) that existed at the time of declaration.

These wild river requirements will complement any constraints applied under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* for taking resources in the national park. An approval to take natural resources in the area also requires approval from the Environment Protection Agency. The management plan for the national park must be consistent with the declaration or provide a greater level of protection than the declaration.

### **7      *Water to which this part applies***

The requirements of Division 1 of the declaration apply to surface water in non-tidal watercourses, lakes and springs as well as overland flow water (water that runs across the land outside of streams). The requirements do not apply to freshwater in non-artesian aquifers below the surface of the island.

### **8      *Limitation on taking overland flow water***

In the wild river area, a person must not take overland flow water without a water licence or permit, unless for:

- stock or domestic purposes; and
- other purposes using existing overland flow works, including the reconfiguration of works (see section 13)

### **9      *Take of water by existing overland flow works authorised***

This section means that if the owner of land has existing overland flow works that take water for purposes other than capturing stock or domestic water, then the owner may continue (or start and continue) to take water using the works.

## **10 Granting, reserving and dealing with unallocated water**

In the wild river area, there is no unallocated water reserved for future use. That is, no new licences to take water from a watercourse, lake, spring or overland flow water will be granted under the *Water Act 2000*. This reflects the current protection of the entire area in national park and likely limited future developments.

This restriction does not apply to the take of water for stock or domestic purposes.

## **11 Quarry material allocations**

Quarry material extraction can have a direct impact on the geomorphic, water quality and wildlife corridor natural values and an indirect impact on the riparian and hydrology natural values. In the non-tidal reaches of watercourses throughout the wild river area the allocation of new riverine quarry material is prohibited under the Water Act unless for specified works (e.g. for a road or railway) or residential complexes (e.g. outstations, homesteads, resorts).

A new allocation for these purposes will not be granted if suitable non-riverine sources are available within a 3km haulage distance of where the material is to be used. Hence there is a preference to access non-riverine sources in order to minimise the need to disturb riverine environments.

In estuary and tidal reaches of watercourses in the wild river area, no new quarry material allocations will be granted under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*<sup>1</sup>. These areas are particularly sensitive to quarry material operations.

The renewal of a quarry material allocation, existing at the time of declaration, will not be affected by the wild river requirements.

Note that an allocation notice does not authorise the holder to physically remove quarry material. A development permit must also be held. See sections 12, 18 and 23.

# **Part 4 – Regulating activities**

## **12 Carrying out of activities**

Sections 13 to 24 of the declaration outline the wild river requirements that will apply to certain types of new development activity in the wild river area. These will not apply:

- to any development activity (undertaken or planned) that was authorised at the time of declaration by a valid permit or licence;
- to any agriculture or animal husbandry development that existed at the time of declaration and did not require a permit or licence when established; and
- to activities that do not require a development permit, licence or authorisation, for example, mustering, camping, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> See section 73(3) of the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.

Depending on the type of development activity and the proposed location for the activity, the activity may:

- have no wild river requirements at all;
- need to comply with wild river requirements, as outlined in the declaration; or
- not be permitted at all, as outlined in an Act or the declaration.

Those types of developments that pose minimal threat to the natural values will generally have no wild river requirements.

Most new development<sup>2</sup> activities that will be subject to wild river requirements in the declaration are new activities and are assessable under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA). Under the IPA, these development activities fall into one of two categories depending on the type of development; self-assessable or code-assessable. Activities that are not assessable through the IPA, (such as in-stream activities requiring a riverine protection permit under the Water Act), are regulated through other applicable Acts. All development is required to meet wild river requirements before the development can be approved.

Those types of new development activities that would have a significantly adverse impact on the wild river natural values are prohibited in the HPA. The mechanism for prohibiting such activities is to deem the application as not being properly made and the assessment manager must refuse to receive it.

Most activities in a PA are not prohibited, with some being subject to wild river requirements. Development activities listed as code or self-assessable development in the declaration must comply with the requirements of the Code or any other specified codes before the development can proceed. The requirement to comply with the Code does not negate the need to comply with other codes for specific development activities. The assessment manager is legally bound to consider the applicable codes mentioned in the declaration when assessing a new development activity.

The triggers for assessment of development from a wild rivers perspective are specified in the declaration. The specific requirement for each relevant activity is explained in the following sections.

Approvals to carry out activities in the wild river area are still subject to existing legislative requirements. It is the responsibility of the person carrying out an activity to ensure they comply with all existing local, state, and federal legislative processes. For example, a large industrial development that is subject to wild river requirements may also need to consider the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and obtain necessary approvals under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

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<sup>2</sup> Development is broadly defined under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* as one or more of the following activities:

- carrying out building work – e.g. building a house or demolishing an office block;
- carrying out plumbing or drainage work – e.g. installing domestic plumbing and house drainage;
- carrying out operational work – including clearing vegetation, fill excavating, or otherwise undertaking work in, on, over, or under premises (e.g. engineering works required for the construction of a new road or a water reticulation system);
- reconfiguring a lot – e.g. subdivision of lot boundaries or creating an access easement; or
- making a material change of use – including starting a new use, increasing the intensity of use, and re-establishing a new use (e.g. changing use of land from agricultural purposes to a commercial development).

At the time of declaration, the wild river area contains the Hinchinbrook Island National Park and other protected areas. The carrying out of activities in these protected areas is also subject to the requirements of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The management plan for the national park may be inconsistent with the declaration only to the extent that the management plan provides for a greater level of protection for the area than is provided for in the declaration.

## ***Division 1 Carrying out water works***

### ***13 Taking of overland flow water***

This section applies to new operational work that will take overland flow water in the HPA or the FMA. There are no wild river requirements for such works in the PA that are outside of the FMA.

Overland flow water includes rainfall runoff that travels over land before it reaches the watercourse as well as the overbank flows that have broken outside of a watercourse.

Taking overland flow water can have a direct impact on the hydrology natural value and an indirect impact on the water quality and geomorphic natural values.

Works constructed for the purpose of capturing or extracting overland flow water for any use include:

- (i) storages (gully dams and ring tanks where overland flow is pumped from a sump);
- (ii) sumps, drains, pumps and channels for taking water or transferring overland flow;
- (iii) any storage connected to another storage that takes overland flow water; or
- (iv) levees and diversion banks used to direct water into a storage or increase the amount of water that infiltrates the soil (for example, banks designed to increase beneficial flooding).

In the HPA such work is either:

- self-assessable development
- code-assessable development
- exempt from wild river requirements
- prohibited

In the FMA, such work is either:

- self-assessable development;
- code-assessable development; or
- exempt from wild river requirements.

Such work is self-assessable development if:

- the water is for stock or domestic purposes; and
- the work complies with the requirements under Part 6(A) of the Code.

Such work that is code-assessable development<sup>3</sup> is the water is for stock or domestic purposes but the works do not comply with Part 6(A) of the Code.

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<sup>3</sup> Note: An application for a permit must comply with the requirements under Part 6(B) of the Code before development approval is given.

Such work that is exempt from wild river requirements if:

- the works were existing or lawfully started at the time of declaration; or
- the repair and maintenance of existing or approved works does not alter the design of the works.

Such work is prohibited in the HPA if it is not self-assessable, code-assessable or exempt from wild river requirements, as outlined above. There are no prohibited works in the FMA.

#### **14 Interfering with overland flow water**

This section applies only to the FMA.

Interfering with overland flow water is the diverting or draining of water away from or to an area, but does not result in water use. Works may include levees, diversions, drains and bunds. Interfering can also occur if a structure is placed in the flow path, for example a ring tank (that is not used to take or store overland flow water) on a floodplain.

Such interference can have a direct impact on the hydrology natural value and an indirect impact on the water quality and geomorphic natural values.

In the FMA, such work is either:

- code-assessable development
- self-assessable development
- exempt from wild river requirements
- prohibited.

Such work is self-assessable development if it complies with Part 7(A) of the Code and is:

- a borrow pit that is no deeper than 500 mm; or
- for a commercial and industrial development (for example levees around a service station or aquaculture facility) or another non-domestic agricultural building (for example a farm or packing shed).

Such work that is code-assessable development if it is:

- for specified work (for example a road);
- an enclosed, off-stream storage for storing water taken from a watercourse, lake, spring or aquifer (e.g. a ring tank);
- work for a commercial and industrial development (for example. levees around a service station or aquaculture facility) or another non-domestic agricultural building (for example. a farm or packing shed).

Such work is exempt from wild river requirements if:

- it existed or had lawfully started at the time of declaration;
- the repair and maintenance of existing or approved works does not alter the design of the works;
- it is an open drain or trench that is on average less than 300 mm deep below original ground level;
- it is in a designated urban area; or
- it is for a residential development other than for specified work or an off-stream storage.

Such work is prohibited if it is not self-assessable, code-assessable or exempt from wild river requirements, as outlined above.

## ***Division 2 – In-stream works and activities***

### ***15 Destroy vegetation, excavate or place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring***

Disturbing riverine environments can have a direct impact on the geomorphic, water quality, riparian and wildlife corridor natural values and an indirect impact on the hydrology natural value.

Under the Water Act, a riverine protection permit is needed to destroy vegetation, excavate or place fill in a non-tidal watercourse, lake or spring. In the wild river area, an application for a riverine protection permit in the HPA can only be made if it relates to:

- specified works;
- the control of non-native plants or declared pests;
- an unavoidable part of installing or maintaining authorised works; or
- infrastructure that is needed to support other developments for which a development permit is not required, is held, or has been applied for before the declaration commenced.

Any riverine protection permit granted for the above purposes will be subject to Part 9 of the Code. There are no wild river requirements for riverine protection permits on watercourses outside of nominated waterways or the HPA.

### ***16 Waterway barriers***

Waterway barriers can have a direct impact on the wildlife corridor and geomorphic natural values and an indirect impact on the water quality, riparian and hydrology natural values.

New operational work for constructing or raising a waterway barrier (such as a weir) in the wild river area is assessable development. Such work is prohibited<sup>4</sup> in the HPA under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (the Fisheries Act) and code-assessable in a PA. An application for a development permit must comply with Part 8 of the Code before approval can be given.

### ***17 Works in declared fish habitat areas***

Works that disturb fish habitat areas can have a direct impact on the riparian wildlife corridor and geomorphic natural values and an indirect impact on the water quality and hydrology values.

There are wild river constraints on operational work in declared fish habitat areas unless the works are self-assessable.

Self-assessable works are those for:

- the purpose of maintaining existing structures;
- educational purposes; or
- research purposes.

In the HPA, such work for other purposes is prohibited<sup>5</sup> unless it is for specified works (which will require a development permit). An application for a development permit must comply with Part 4 of the Code before approval can be given.

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<sup>4</sup> See section 76DA of the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

<sup>5</sup> See section 76DC of the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

In the PA, such work is code-assessable (requiring a development permit). An application for a permit must comply with the requirements under Part 4 of the Code before development approval can be given.

### **18 Riverine quarry material extraction**

Quarry material extraction can have a direct impact on the geomorphic, water quality and wildlife corridor natural values and an indirect impact on the riparian and hydrology natural values.

This section applies to new development to extract riverine quarry material extraction in the wild river area if it is not an environmentally relevant activity (which is covered in section 23).

Such development can only occur if an allocation notice under the Water Act is held (see section 10). All aspects of the extraction operation are assessable development. An application must comply with Part 10 of the Code before a development permit can be granted.

A development permit existing at the time of declaration is not affected. However, operators wishing to move an existing operation to a new site within the watercourse will be required to comply with the Code for the new site.

In addition to the above requirements, quarry material cannot be extracted under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*<sup>6</sup>.

## **Division 3 – Activities in tidal areas**

### **19 Remove, damage or destroy marine plants**

The loss of marine plants can have a direct impact on the geomorphic, riparian and wildlife corridor natural values and an indirect impact on the hydrology and water quality natural values.

New operational works that remove, destroy or damage marine plants (defined under the Fisheries Act) are prohibited<sup>7</sup> in the wild river area under is either:

- code-assessable development; or
- self-assessable development.

Such activity is code assessable development if it is:

- for specified works; or
- necessary to install authorised works or infrastructure where a development permit is not required (or if a permit is required is held or had been applied for at the time of declaration).

An application for a development permit must comply with Part 4 of the Code before approval can be given.

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<sup>6</sup> See sections 35, 39, 167 and 306 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.

<sup>7</sup> See section 76DB of the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

Such activity is self-assessable development if it is:

- associated with the maintenance of existing structures;
- for educational purposes;
- for research purposes; or
- required for monitoring the impact of development on marine plants.

There are no wild river requirements for self-assessable development.

## **20 Works in a coastal management district**

Works in tidal areas can have a direct impact on the geomorphic, hydrology, riparian and wildlife corridor natural values and an indirect impact on the water quality natural value.

Part of the Cardwell-Hinchinbrook Coastal Management District is within the wild river area. Tidal work for specified works in this district is assessable development under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*. An application for a development permit must comply with the requirements under Part 4 of the Code before approval can be given.

Tidal operational works for any other purpose is prohibited<sup>8</sup> in the wild river area.

## **Division 4 Other activities**

### **21 Commercial fishing**

The natural values of the wild river area must be considered when a new commercial fishing authority is granted under the Fisheries Act for all or part of the wild river area. This requirement does not apply to the renewal, trading or leasing of commercial licences existing at the time of declaration, or to the collection of brood stock for hatcheries.

### **22 Native vegetation clearing**

This section applies to native vegetation clearing in the HPA. There are no wild river requirements for native vegetation clearing in the PA.

The loss of native vegetation in the high preservation area can have a direct impact on the geomorphic, riparian and wildlife corridor natural values and an indirect impact on the hydrology and water quality natural values.

Native vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (the Vegetation Management Act) does not include marine plants (see section 19). Clearing includes removing (pushing, pulling, cutting, etc) and destroying (ring-barking, burning, etc.) vegetation.

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<sup>8</sup> See section 104A of the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.

Operational work for clearing native vegetation in the HPA is assessable and requires a development permit. The HPA is taken to be an area of high nature conservation value and clearing is only permitted under section 22A (2A) of the Vegetation Management Act for the following relevant purposes:

- to control non-native plants or declared pests (e.g. clearing for control of lantana);
- to ensure public safety (e.g. removal of trees that are likely to fall into public spaces such as parks and roads, endangering human life);
- to establish a necessary fence, firebreak, road or other built infrastructure;
- as a natural and ordinary consequence of other approved development or proposed development for which an application was made before 16 May 2003;
- for clearing encroachment (e.g. for clearing an invading woody species from a natural grassland); or
- for clearing re-growth in an area of registered agriculture.

An application must comply with Part 12 of the Code before approval can be given. Setback distances and land slopes for the Code are listed in schedule 3 of the declaration

There are no wild river requirements in relation to mechanisms for the control of declared weeds and pests in the wild river area, provided native vegetation is not cleared. Under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* a pest control notice may also be issued for a Class 3 pest; notices may be issued for Class 1 or 2 pests under existing processes.

### **23 Environmentally relevant activities**

This section does not apply to ERAs that are mining or petroleum activities.

An ERA can have a direct impact on the water quality, geomorphic, riparian and wildlife corridor natural values and an indirect impact on the hydrology natural value.

Making a material change of use of premises for new ERAs in the wild river area is assessable development.

New ERAs are prohibited in the HPA<sup>9</sup> except:

- ERA 15 (sewage treatment) and 16 (municipal water treatment plant);
- ERA 19 (dredging);
- ERA 20 (extracting rock and other material) in a watercourse or lake if an allocation notice is held under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* or the Water Act;
- ERA 20 (extraction) if small scale, off-stream and for specified works; and
- ERA 22 (screening) if undertaken off-stream.

ERAs that are not prohibited in the HPA are assessable development.

In the PA, new ERAs are assessable development except ERA 20 which is prohibited in-stream unless an allocation notice is held.

For ERAs that are assessable in the HPA and the PA, applicants must obtain a development permit. An application for a development permit must comply with Part 3 of the Code before

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<sup>9</sup> See section 73AA of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

approval can be given. However if the development is an ERA 19, 20 or 22 for the purposes of riverine quarry material extraction, Part 10 of the Code applies. Setback distances and land slopes for the Code are listed in schedule 3 of the declaration.

#### ***24 Residential, commercial or industrial development***

Residential, commercial and industrial developments can have a direct impact on the water quality, geomorphic and hydrology natural values and an indirect impact on the riparian and wildlife corridor natural values.

There are no wild river requirements for reconfiguring a lot in the wild river area. Reconfiguring a lot includes the subdivision or amalgamation of lots, or the realignment of boundaries or creation of an easement. However, wild river requirements apply to development applications relating to operational work associated with the reconfiguring a lot in the wild river area. Such work refers to the physical activities required to reconfigure the lot, for example construction of an access track or road.

There are no wild river requirements for a material change of use of land in the wild river area, unless the change of use is assessable development under the Cardwell Shire planning scheme. Material change of use of land could apply to new residential, commercial or industrial development.

There are no wild river requirements for operational work in relation to new residential, commercial or industrial development in the wild river area, unless the operational works is made assessable development under a the Cardwell Shire planning scheme.

Where work is assessable, an application for a development permit must comply with Part 5 of the Code before approval can be given. Setback distances and land slopes for the Code are listed in schedule 3 of the declaration.

There are no wild river requirements for building, plumbing, or drainage works in the wild river area.

## **Schedule 1 – Wild river features**

This schedule shows the wild rivers and special features of the wild river area in map form.

## **Schedule 2 – Areas**

This schedule shows the management areas, including the HPA, PA and FMA in map form. The exact location of management area boundaries is available from the department as global positioning system (GPS) coordinates.

## **Schedule 3 – Setbacks and slopes**

This schedule details the setback distances and land slopes requirements outlined in the Code that relate to the wild river area.

Required outcomes are listed in the Code as requirements that must be met for a particular type of development activity. They are broadly linked to the preservation of one or more of the wild river natural values. The Code also lists preferred ways of achieving each required outcome. These are referred to as probable solutions.

The vegetation clearing component of the Code, has performance requirements rather than required outcomes, and acceptable solutions rather than probable solutions. This difference reflects the different terminology used by the Regional Vegetation Management Codes, made under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. Despite the difference in terminology, the different Parts of the Code operate in the same way.

## **Schedule 4 – Dictionary**

This schedule presents a glossary of terms used in the declaration.

## Appendix 1 – Other wild river requirements

This appendix outlines certain activities which are constrained by wild river requirements but not mentioned in the declaration. The declaration only addresses those activities that are subject to specific limits or Code requirements. Those dealt with in this appendix are either directly prohibited or subject to a requirement under an Act, irrespective of the declaration. The purpose of this appendix is to make readers aware of these other wild river requirements.

### *Fish stocking*

Under the Fisheries Act, a person is not permitted to release non-indigenous fish (i.e. those species not occurring naturally in Hinchinbrook Island streams) into waterways and lakes in the wild river area. This includes the use of live bait for recreational fishing. For example, if a recreational fisherman wants to fish using freshwater prawns as bait, those prawns would have to occur naturally in the wild river area, whether personally caught in the area or bought commercially.

The declaration does not affect recreational fishing or existing laws relating to recreational fishing catch limits or equipment, except the type of live bait used. Also, there are no wild river requirements for fishing from the banks of a watercourse, from a boat within the river or camping along rivers, including the storage of fuels and refuelling boats.

### *Projects of state significance*

Development applications for projects of state significance under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* must be assessed against the applicable codes identified in the declaration.

### *Activities not permitted in national parks*

The following activities have wild river requirements but are not permitted in national parks and so have not been listed in the declaration:

- mining and petroleum activities
- forestry
- fossicking
- agricultural activities
- animal husbandry facilities
- aquaculture facilities.